UNITED
NATIONS

E

Economic and Social Council

Distr.
GENERAL

E/AC.51/1992/3
8 April 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMITTEE FOR PROGRAMME AND COORDINATION
Thirty-second session
4-29 May 1992
Item 4 (e) of the provisional agenda*

PROGRAMME QUESTIONS: EVALUATION

Triennial review of the human rights programme

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in accordance with the decision of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its twenty-second session to review the implementation of its recommendations following each in-depth evaluation. The report of the Secretary-General containing the in-depth evaluation of the human rights programme was submitted to the Committee at its twenty-ninth session (E/AC.51/1989/2). The present report, the triennial review, examines the extent to which the recommendations in the evaluation have been implemented.

It concludes that, although the Centre for Human Rights has made efforts to address most of the recommendations, those efforts have not been fully successful. It recommends that a follow-up report on the implementation of the recommendations in the present report be submitted to the Committee at its thirty-third session (1993).

* E/AC.51/1992/1.

92-16086 3093g (E) 210492 *210492*

/...

CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	4
I. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME	8 - 92	5
A. Subprogramme 1. Implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures	8 - 28	5
1. Improving the reporting system	8 - 15	5
Recommendation 1	8 - 10	5
Recommendation 2	11 - 15	5
2. Improving monitoring and response capacity	16 - 23	6
Recommendation 3	16 - 23	6
3. Ensuring that financial problems do not hamper the functioning of the supervisory system	24 - 28	8
Recommendation 4	24 - 28	8
B. Subprogramme 2. Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups	29 - 46	9
1. Enhancing coordination of activities to combat racism and racial discrimination	29 - 36	9
Recommendation 5	29 - 36	9
2. Enhancing coordination of activities aimed at protecting and assisting vulnerable groups	37 - 46	10
Recommendation 6	37 - 46	10
C. Subprogramme 3. Publications, advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights	47 - 80	12
1. Strengthening national capacity through enhanced advisory services and technical assistance projects	47 - 60	12
Recommendation 7	47 - 51	12
Recommendation 8	52 - 60	13

CONTENTS (continued)

	Paragraphs	Page
2. Enhancing publicity, information dissemination and education	61 - 80	15
Recommendation 9	61 - 70	15
Recommendation 10	71 - 80	17
D. Subprogramme 4. Standard-setting, research and studies	81 - 92	20
Improvements in the procedures for the drafting of new instruments	81 - 92	20
Recommendation 11	81 - 84	20
Recommendation 12	85 - 92	20
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON MANAGERIAL ISSUES	93 - 110	22
A. Improving programmatic coordination	93 - 106	22
Recommendation 13	93 - 101	22
Recommendation 14	102 - 106	23
B. Rationalization of meetings of human rights bodies	107	24
Recommendation 15	107	24
C. Increasing the resources of the Centre for Human Rights	108 - 109	24
Recommendation 16	108 - 109	24
D. Planning for the period 1992-1997	110	24
Recommendation 17	110	24
III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	111 - 128	25
A. Conclusions	111 - 113	25
B. Recommendations	114 - 128	25

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in accordance with the decision of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) at its twenty-second session to review the implementation by substantive secretariat units of the recommendations in the in-depth evaluations of various United Nations programmes, conducted three years previously. 1/

2. At its twenty-ninth session, in 1989, the Committee examined 2/ the in-depth evaluation of the human rights programme carried out by the Secretary-General (E/AC.51/1989/2).

3. The in-depth evaluation found that "Member States have used the United Nations human rights programme as their main forum for the negotiation of agreements and declarations on the international aspects of human rights and ... that their negotiations have succeeded in establishing many instruments and procedures, that external professional peer groups ... made extensive use of the work of the programme and actively participate in it, and that the press and the general public exhibited a relatively high level of interest in the programme." 3/

4. The recommendations of the in-depth evaluation concentrated on a number of strategic areas where it was felt that the time was ripe for action to be taken and where implementation would improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the programme.

5. Since CPC did not endorse the recommendations in the in-depth evaluation but merely took note of the report, 4/ the present report is a review of actions taken in the past three years which are related to the recommendations. It is based on information received from the Centre for Human Rights in answer to a detailed questionnaire submitted by the Central Evaluation Unit. It also draws on other relevant material such as background reports produced by the human rights secretariat, resolutions and recommendations emanating from the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, related resolutions of the General Assembly, and answers to questionnaires sent to the United Nations entities dealing with similar issues (the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Office at Geneva), specialized agencies and all non-governmental organizations accredited to attend human rights meetings in the past three years. The rate of response was 90 per cent for United Nations entities but less than 10 per cent for non-governmental organizations. However, many of the largest and most active non-governmental organizations responded.

6. In section I the present report analyses activities associated with the recommendations made on the four subprogrammes, and in its section II, it analyses activities associated with recommendations made on managerial issues. It also evaluates the impact of the recommendations and the extent to

which they were taken into account by specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations.

7. The conclusions and recommendations, based on those analyses, assess the overall degree of implementation to date, and make suggestions on how to complete implementation where it has not yet been achieved, and indicate the nature of the difficulties and constraints experienced and how they can be remedied.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMME

A. Subprogramme 1. Implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures

1. Improving the reporting system

Recommendation 1

8. This recommendation dealt with the consolidation of guidelines for reporting requirements. Since this recommendation was made, there have been three meetings of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies. 5/

9. Draft consolidated guidelines, based on the proposals, contained in the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, were placed before the third meeting of persons chairing the treaty bodies (1-5 October 1990) pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/125. 6/ The consolidated guidelines were approved by the meeting and by the individual treaty bodies, and were forwarded to the States parties by a note verbale dated 26 April 1991. States were requested to submit the "core document" relating to their countries and prepared pursuant to the consolidated guidelines by 31 December 1991 for eventual submission to each of the treaty bodies, when a report by the concerned State party was to be considered.

10. The consolidated guidelines (A/45/636) have also been agreed upon by all human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination 7/ and have been forwarded to the States parties concerned.

Recommendation 2

11. Recommendation 2 dealt with the need for computerization of relevant technical data and information furnished by States Parties, in accordance with recommendation 1. A Task Force on Computerization was appointed by the Secretary-General in May 1989 and held two meetings, in June 1989 and January 1990. Pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/46 and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/226 of 25 May 1990, and in accordance with the recommendation of the task force, provision will be made

in the proposed programme budget for 1994-1995 for the recurrent annual costs of operating the database. The system is expected to be operational approximately 18 months after the required amount of contributions has been received; however, it has not yet been started. On 28 February 1992 the Centre sent a note verbale to Member States appealing for voluntary contributions.

12. It should be noted that the Commission on Human Rights by resolution 1990/25 of 27 February 1990 and the General Assembly by resolution 45/85 of 14 December 1990 endorsed the recommendations of the Task Force on Computerization and that the need for the database has been further recognized in the report of the third meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (1-5 October 1990). 8/ Furthermore, the report of the Task Force was endorsed by resolution 1991/20 of the Commission on Human Rights 9/ and by the General Assembly in resolution 46/111 in which it requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to establishing a computerized database.

13. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) made available the Chief of its Centre for Documentation on Refugees to the meeting of the task force of experts in 1989, and a visit by the experts to UNHCR was also arranged. However, the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force has run into difficulties, particularly in the case of the treaty body database, which is basically a full-text retrieval system of United Nations documentation in the public domain, owing to a need for coordination with other plans, such as the pilot project of the documentation service at the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Bibliographic Information System in New York.

14. To strengthen cooperation and in order to profit from each other's experience, and for economy, UNHCR suggested a joint approach, which could include other agencies, in setting up databases and electronic publishing.

15. The need for integration and compatibility with other United Nations or specialized agencies databases was also suggested by non-governmental organizations. One mentioned the databases maintained by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, UNICEF, ILO and WHO, and the advantages of a subscription to the Advisory Committee for the Coordination of Information Systems (ACCIS) directory.

2. Improving monitoring and response capacity

Recommendation 3

16. Recommendation 3 was aimed at assisting the Centre in coping with monitoring and response duties by enlisting the assistance of specialized agencies. 10/ On 23 May 1990, the head of the Centre for Human Rights wrote to all agencies requesting their assistance. As of 31 January 1992, the Centre had received replies from WHO, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, and ILO.

17. A number of United Nations agencies and offices transmitted communications to the Centre under the procedure governed by Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII). Those agencies were UNHCR (5-10 times per year), the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Vienna (5-10 times per year), WHO (1-5 times per year). The Centre on Human Rights states that there had not been any significant change in the number of communications received through United Nations field offices in the past few years.

18. The Department of Public Information, United Nations Secretariat, had just revised the United Nations Information Centres manual, which included, inter alia, guidelines on how the information centres should deal with information or appeals from individuals or groups regarding alleged human rights violations.

19. UNHCR stated that an inter-office/field office memorandum had been issued, asking field offices to forward to the Centre on Human Rights, without comment, any human rights complaints they received.

20. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that, further to the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of resolution 1989/65, containing the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/162, it had recently issued a manual on the subject.

21. The International Labour Office stated that it had made arrangements for all relevant information concerning human rights violations which was brought to its attention to be transmitted to the Centre. It felt however, that in countries where UNDP and UNHCR offices as well as ILO offices existed, the utility of having the ILO establish such a procedure might be questioned. UNESCO stated that communications concerning violations of human rights, which could not be considered relevant to its sphere of competence, were transmitted to the Centre for Human Rights without any comment as to the authenticity or other aspects of the complaint.

22. WHO stated that it had channelled all communications concerning human rights violations to the Centre for Human Rights. WHO also informed individuals about the existence, tasks and functions of the Centre whenever it thought that that information would be beneficial, even in the absence of a straightforward complaint about human rights violations. WHO also promotes including consideration of medical ethics and human rights in its technical cooperation projects.

23. FAO stated that that activity seemed to be more appropriate for the Resident Coordinator, who was also responsible for other related activities such as field security.

3. Ensuring that financial problems do not hamper the functioning of the supervisory systems

Recommendation 4

24. Recommendation 4 dealt with the need to ensure that, for new instruments, the supervisory systems rest upon sound and viable financing procedures.

25. The Convention on the Rights of the Child entered into force on 2 September 1990, and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families was adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1990 and opened for signature on 15 March 1991. Since the Convention on the Rights of the Child entered into force earlier than expected, the cost for the first meeting had to be met through redeployment of existing resources in the regular budget of the Centre for Human Rights. Furthermore, the General Assembly, at the forty-fifth session, approved the establishment of three additional posts (1 P-4, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service) for the Centre as of 1 January 1991. Starting in 1992 the respective committees established by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on Migrant Workers are to be funded from appropriations specifically approved for that purpose and under the regular budget.

26. At present there are seven international human rights instruments in force which provide for monitoring of treaty implementation by expert bodies. While the activities of five of these treaty bodies are fully funded from the regular budget of the United Nations, those of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee against Torture are funded only partially by the United Nations or not at all. Accordingly, these two Committees depend for the effective discharge of their mandates on timely payment by the States Parties to the two relevant instruments of the contributions they are required to provide under the terms of the respective treaties. The General Assembly, having considered the recommendations of the 1988 and 1990 meetings of the chairpersons of human rights treaty monitoring bodies on the need to ensure adequate financing for the operations of the treaty bodies and having expressed grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the proper functioning of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in particular, decided by its resolution 46/111 to endorse the recommendation of the 1990 meeting of chairpersons (A/45/636) that the General Assembly take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the monitoring bodies from the regular budget of the United Nations. The General Assembly, by its decision 46/429, requested the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to consider the amendment proposed by the Government of Australia at their meeting in January 1992. The proposed amendment was unanimously endorsed by the meeting of States parties to the Convention, convened by the Secretary-General at United Nations Headquarters on 15 January 1992, which also recommended that the General Assembly approve those amendments at its forty-seventh session.

27. The ILO commented that consideration should be given in future to the costs to the specialized agencies of playing the role requested of them in supervisory procedures of the United Nations.

28. One non-governmental organization felt that the United Nations should be exploring ways of consolidating and reducing the number of treaty bodies.

B. Subprogramme 2. Elimination and prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups

1. Enhancing coordination of activities to combat racism and racial discrimination

Recommendation 5

29. Recommendation 5 dealt with contributions from agencies and bodies to subprogramme 2, the appointment of focal points, and the mobilization of non-governmental organizations to combat racism. The Centre for Human Rights considers that financial resources have been insufficient for the realization of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In spite of this, progress has been made since 1987 in implementing the Programme: in 1988, a Global Consultation on Racism and Racial Discrimination was organized; in 1989 two seminars were held: one on the effects of racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States; and another, in Athens, on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and host countries of migrant workers. In 1990, a seminar was organized on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. In 1991 in Greenland a meeting was held on the operation of schemes of internal self-government for indigenous populations.

30. The Centre stated that coordination meetings had been held, focal points designated, and all agencies had been urged to seek joint efforts on a number of projects for the proposed third decade. Seminars and meetings had seen increased participation by agencies and non-governmental organizations. A meeting of focal points took place to discuss common programmes and future programmes and to exchange information on various activities, particularly with reference to the World Conference on Human Rights.

31. The Centre stated that it had increased interaction with non-governmental organizations and that its publications programme had been aimed at increasing governmental and non-governmental organization interest.

32. The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat designated the Chief of the Anti-Apartheid, Decolonization and Palestine Programmes and the Project Manager for Human Rights Issues as focal points for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In addition, the Department's Institutional Relations and NGO Section periodically includes related information in its programmes aimed at non-governmental organizations.

33. The ILO stated that its Equality of Rights Branch, the focal point for those questions, continued to maintain close cooperation with the United Nations, participating in meetings and submitting regular information to the Commission on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, and the Commission on Human Rights.

34. In UNHCR the Senior Legal Adviser for Africa had been appointed focal point for the Decade.

35. One non-governmental organization pointed out that only a single staff member had been assigned to follow these matters in the Centre and that, for all practical purposes, it was a part-time assignment. A network of focal points would, in its administration, absorb the entire staff effort currently allocated to the subprogramme, in the non-governmental organization's estimation.

36. The same non-governmental organization stated that the subprogramme suffered from lack of imagination and outdated objectives ... As reflected (disappointingly) in the Centre's own review (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/11), the only activities considered were publicity and academic research.

2. Enhancing coordination of activities aimed at protecting and assisting vulnerable groups

Recommendation 6

37. Recommendation 6 dealt with communication between each secretariat unit and various policy organs.

38. The Centre for Human Rights stated that the Legislation and Prevention of Discrimination Branch had had regular contacts with international organizations and United Nations offices/departments and agencies, such as UNESCO, ILO, WHO, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. Those bodies had been given observer status at major human rights meetings and at meetings of working groups.

39. After the Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted, the Branch continued to maintain substantive cooperation with UNICEF with regard to the implementation of the provisions of that instrument. UNICEF had also assisted the Committee on the Rights of the Child in drawing up guidelines for States Parties reporting and in the dissemination of information relating to the activities of the Committee through its world-wide network of offices at the national level.

40. The Centre had cooperated with the ILO and UNHCR in order to finalize the draft text of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

41. ILO stated that relations and cooperation in that field had improved following the establishment of a United Nations/ILO working group to coordinate technical cooperation on human rights questions. The ILO had also collaborated in the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, had held technical consultations and submitted information on the draft declaration on indigenous people.

42. UNESCO's representatives participated in all the major human rights meetings. An international conference on education for human rights and democracy was to have been organized jointly by UNESCO and the Centre in 1993, and the two bodies were working on a manual on human rights for institutions of higher education.

43. UNHCR stated that communication among secretariat units was not on a regular basis and that the creation of a regular working group between UNHCR and the Centre for Human Rights was being envisaged.

44. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that, notwithstanding budgetary limitations, efforts had been made, both by the Centre for Human Rights and the Office, to ensure adequate representation at all relevant meetings.

45. One non-governmental organization stated that it they found the Centre to be jealous of its mandate and reluctant to cooperate with other United Nations bodies. Efforts were being made by the ILO to coordinate United Nations system activities concerning indigenous peoples and the Centre was routinely invited to participate. However, the Centre did not even provide its one professional staff member assigned to that field with funds to attend coordinating meetings outside of Geneva. In response to this comment the Centre stated that it could not afford to send people to meetings often because it lacked appropriate human and financial resources.

46. The same non-governmental organization stated that in resolution 1990/27 the Subcommission had requested the Centre to make contacts with all United Nations operational bodies and enter into discussions with them on a coordinated approach to the protection of indigenous peoples; nine months later, the Centre sent letters to a number of United Nations bodies, merely drawing their attention to the resolution; nothing further had been done, after a year. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations renewed the coordination recommendation in its most recent annual report. 11/ Furthermore, the same non-governmental organization stated that the problem seemed not to be restricted to vulnerable groups. Thus far, the Centre had taken no effective action to coordinate with UNDP (which, as part of its programme on human development, had begun to prepare and publish human rights indicators. The Centre had sent two staff members to UNDP/New York for a briefing, then declined a UNDP offer to second someone associated with the Centre to help bridge the gap in data and methods between the two agencies. Regarding the human rights indicators, the Centre has stated that it has informally assisted and advised UNDP. (See para. 60 below for additional information on cooperation between UNDP and the Centre.)

C. Subprogramme 3. Publications, advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights

1. Strengthening national capacity through enhanced advisory services and technical assistance projects

Recommendation 7

47. Recommendation 7 dealt with the expansion of advisory services to Member States. At the request of Governments, the Programme of Advisory Services had been expanded in the following areas:

(a) Training courses on the implementation of reporting obligations of States to human rights bodies, training of administrators of justice or other relevant sectors of society;

(b) Assistance in drafting new constitutions (Romania, Bulgaria, Mongolia);

(c) Lectures by staff members at the request of Governments or non-governmental organizations;

(d) Expert advice on free and fair elections or on the elaboration of democratic legislation;

(e) Translation and printing of international human rights instruments in local languages;

(f) Cooperation with UNDP, the ILO, WHO and other United Nations bodies and intergovernmental organs on the implementation of joint human rights projects;

(g) Human rights fellowships to qualified nationals,

(h) Internships for outstanding graduate studies;

(i) Assistance to regional or national institutions (creation of training and documentation centres, libraries etc.

Human rights literature and documents had also been sent to universities, national institutions or non-governmental organizations at their request, and close cooperation had been established with many of those institutions. The Centre had organized a number of regional or national courses on the implementation by States of their reporting obligations - e.g., in the Philippines (for Asian/Pacific countries), Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, USSR, San Remo (Italy) (for African countries).

48. UNHCR had cooperated with the Centre in training courses and seminars for Governments and was cooperating in the organization of a training course for human rights librarians in developing countries. UNHCR considered however,

that collaboration between it and the Centre remained an ad hoc affair and there was need to have it in a regular manner.

49. Cooperation activities between the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights continued to be developed under the United Nations Human Rights Advisory Programme. The Office/Centre had been represented at inter-agency meetings and had participated in training courses and seminars on human rights and the administration of justice.

50. Some United Nations information centres of the Department for Public Information continued to be involved in local language production of international human rights instruments. That production had depended on requests for certain instruments, verified translations and the availability of funding. The Department of Public Information and its information centres and services had highlighted a number of human rights seminars, organized by the Centre for Human Rights, in audio-visual products, press coverage and feature articles.

51. Several non-governmental organizations stated they had worked with the Centre in training courses on the application of human rights instruments and administration of justice. However, they felt that cooperation between the Centre and non-governmental organizations was still very limited and, given the potential for action and the specialized expertise of various non-governmental organizations, it should be expanded at least to include those which had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Recommendation 8

52. Recommendation 8 dealt with the incorporation of human rights projects into the existing technical assistance and economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system. A joint letter from the UNDP Administrator and the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights, addressed to all UNDP Resident Representatives, on cooperation in regard to technical assistance met with a positive reaction from many Governments. As of 1990, the Centre had received requests for assistance from over 50 Governments in all parts of the world. Since then, the Centre for Human Rights and UNDP had cooperated closely in the preparation of joint country programmes with more than 20 participating countries.

53. In resolution 46/116 on the World Conference on Human Rights, the General Assembly had requested the preparation of a reference guide to all United Nations studies and reports on human rights or related aspects.

54. The Department of Public Information uses its network of United Nations information centres and services to disseminate information on human rights produced by the Centre for Human Rights, the Department and other United Nations entities and also gives human rights information to certain UNDP and

UNICEF field offices. The United Nations information centres have been requested to maintain basic information and materials on human rights in their reference collections and frequently organize special activities on human rights. Human rights booklets are made available in their reference libraries and/or on special occasions (i.e., Human Rights Day). It should also be noted that there is a standing arrangement with the Department whereby the Centre provides the information centres with the quantities of human rights materials they desire.

55. The ILO has been carrying out efforts of that kind for some years and is discussing a joint effort to train operational officers of the United Nations system in the incorporation of human rights concerns in technical cooperation projects.

56. UNHCR stated that it was more than willing to share with the Commission for Human Rights its experience in project programming and implementation and that the needs of refugee populations as vulnerable groups in many countries of reception should perhaps receive more attention as regards the human rights component of ongoing development assistance.

57. UNESCO stated that, in accordance with its Constitution, it was responsible for promoting education on human rights and disseminating basic standard-setting instruments on human rights through the publication of bibliographies and compilations on human rights and the translation, publication and dissemination of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other major United Nations instruments on human rights, in various languages. The UNESCO periodical "Human Rights Teaching" had been published since 1990.

58. Special measures had been undertaken in cooperation with the United Nations University for the development of higher education and research and training programmes aimed at enhancing international understanding, a culture of peace, human rights and democracy. Training activities and the production of audio-visual materials for human rights teaching would be continued, as well as rendering advisory services to Member States.

59. The United Nations Office at Vienna considered that, based upon its experience in many developing countries, especially Latin America and the Caribbean, it was very significant for UNDP country programmes to give emphasis to projects aiming at the protection and promotion of human rights in the administration of justice, including strengthening of judicial independence and defining the proper role and functions of lawyers, prosecutors, the police, prison and other law enforcement officials.

60. One non-governmental organization stated that it was aware of only one instance in which a joint UNDP/Centre for Human Rights project was established in response to a report by a thematic special rapporteur on human rights. The special rapporteur underscored the problem of violence carried out by unofficial groups - in particular, drug traffickers and armed political groups. The UNDP/Centre project had been aimed, however, at promoting a

culture of human rights through seminars and workshops with government officials. Non-governmental organizations were not aware of regular coordination between UNDP and the Centre. In response the Centre stated that the comment did not reflect the recent trend of collaboration and cooperation between UNDP and the Centre. There were several projects carried out by the Centre with major UNDP involvement. In addition UNDP was collaborating at the national level in a number of other projects executed by the Centre. UNDP collaboration and assistance was also invaluable in the fulfilment of the mandates of the Commission on Human Rights regarding advisory services to specific countries.

2. Enhancing publicity, information dissemination and education

Recommendation 9

61. Recommendation 9 dealt with the launching of a world public information campaign on human rights and the partnership between the Centre and the Department of Public Information. In resolution 45/99 the General Assembly had dealt again with the assignment of responsibilities between the Centre and the Department. The Centre on Human Rights stated that resolution 43/128, in which the General Assembly had launched the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, had been the basis of action in public information activities and of the division of labour between the Centre and the Department. Every effort had been made to coordinate public information action on human rights with United Nations agencies and bodies, through regular yearly meetings and daily consultations with organizations of the United Nations family, particularly with UNDP, ILO, UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and UNHCR, with some 100 non-governmental organizations actively cooperating with the Centre every year. Cooperation activities with regional institutions such as the European Council, the Inter-American Institute and Commission and the African Commission for Human and Peoples Rights had also been expanded.

62. Furthermore, the Centre for Human Rights stated that it had cooperated very closely with the Vienna Crime Prevention Branch in connection with the training of law enforcement officials and that it was in the process of issuing a fact sheet on the administration of justice and human rights and on the police and human rights. A fact sheet had been jointly prepared with the International Committee of the Red Cross. A working group had been established with UNHCR for joint activities, and a fact sheet was being prepared on refugees and human rights.

63. Since 1988 when the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights was launched, the Department of Public Information had used its multi-media approach in three broad areas: products; services; and dissemination of information to highlight United Nations work in the field of human rights. A Project Manager for Human Rights Issues had been designated in the Communications and Project Management Division of the Department in 1988 to coordinate and liase with the staff of the Centre for Human Rights in Geneva and its New York office on a regular basis. A coordination group at

Headquarters met periodically to consider developments in United Nations human rights programmes and events in order to help the Department better plan and coordinate its activities. In addition, the United Nations Information Service in Geneva provided full services to the work of the Centre for Human Rights. That also included activities in support of the work of the United Nations intergovernmental bodies dealing with human rights as well as information activities in observance of international human rights days and weeks in connection with other special events. The Department of Public Information, within the context of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, recommended to the Joint United Nations Information Committee at its seventeenth session that a working group on human rights should be established. The Committee recommended that the Department convene an informal group in New York in early 1992. Specific reference would be made to the preparations for the World Conference on Human Rights (1993) and the International Year for the World's Indigenous People (1993) when the Department would work closely with other United Nations organizations and concerned non-governmental organizations in promoting human rights activities globally.

64. At its forty-eighth session (March 1992), the Commission on Human Rights, in resolution 1992/38, "welcomes the information relative to the situation of documentation on human rights at each United Nations information centre contained in the report of the Secretary-General [on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights (E/CN.4/1992/22)], and reiterates the need to ensure, within available resources, the collection of basic United Nations information and reference material on human rights and fundamental freedoms at each of these centres". (See also para. 74 below.)

65. UNHCR stated that it cooperated with the Centre in disseminating human rights publications through its network of field offices.

66. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that there had been no coordination by the substantive secretariat of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Centre for Human Rights on the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights. The view of the Centre on Human Rights, however, was that the Office had often participated in coordinating meetings of United Nations agencies and other entities which were focused on both the Campaign and the Advisory Services and Technical Assistance Programme.

67. WHO believed that there was still need for a comprehensive programme of public information and education in human rights in general, and in specific basic human rights.

68. Despite the fact that certain resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights had reiterated the need for United Nations human rights reference material at each United Nations Information Centre, for example, resolution 1990/72 and 1991/24 and that many documents issued by the Centre on Human Rights referred to activities for effective coverage and dissemination of human rights information, 12/ most responding non-governmental organizations

considered that the World Public Information Campaign was not very effective. Among the reasons cited were the small number of copies of documents produced, the lack of organized distribution even to local United Nations offices (non-governmental organizations receiving usually only one copy); and the rivalry between United Nations officers-in-charge.

69. Some non-governmental organizations found the Centre documents and especially the fact sheets useful but complained that they had to be transported from Geneva by the organizations themselves. Another non-governmental organization thought that the information campaign was fully satisfactory for both the contents and the presentation of the publications, which were highly informative. Another non-governmental organization stated that, apart from a continued climate of tension and non-cooperation between the Centre and the Department of Public Information, there were specific problems which severely limited the effectiveness of the Information Campaign: documents were produced in fewer than 10,000 copies and printed only in official United Nations languages; there was no adequate distribution system - most documents were still sitting in boxes in the basement of the Palais des Nations; non-print media were not used, although the world's most vulnerable people tended to be illiterate; the campaign had little real impact and scarcely reached outside the United Nations family. In response to that comment, the Centre stated that documents were produced in some 10,000 copies for the first issue because of lack of storage space. Most of the documents, however, were reprinted several times in order to meet increasing demand. Most of the demand came from non-governmental organizations who distributed the documents through their own networks. Large quantities of documents were also extensively used by academic institutions such as the International Institute of Human Rights in Strasbourg for workshops, seminars and training courses. Efforts must be made to deal with the question of illiteracy. A distribution system of over 5,000 addresses involving governments, non-governmental organizations, media, academic and research institutions, was in operation in basically all countries of the world and was carried out by the Distribution and Sales Section of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

70. Several non-governmental organizations stated that they promoted the dissemination of human rights instruments through their own publications or by appealing to their Governments for ratification of international instruments. Two other suggestions from non-governmental organizations for improving the world campaign distribution are translation into other languages and production of audio-visual materials, such as audio and video-cassettes, which could be made available to local radio and TV stations, in order to reach populations living in remote areas.

Recommendation 10

71. Recommendation 10 dealt with establishing schedules for the translation of major human rights instruments into all major languages and formalization and announcement of review procedures for translations of the various instruments. The Centre for Human Rights stated that the recommendation would be implemented in connection with the preparation of the World Conference on

Human Rights, scheduled for 1993. There is no information on the measures taken by the Centre for the review of translated versions of instruments or of announcements of procedures for such reviews.

72. Human rights material is made available at the country level by United Nations Information Centres and other field offices (UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO etc.) which receive copies of human rights publications. 13/

73. The Centre said that a great effort was being made, in cooperation with the Department of Public Information, to translate and print the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in languages other than those already in existence, as part of the preparatory process for the World Conference scheduled for 1993. A plan for the widespread dissemination of human rights materials, particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in local languages, and of other human rights information materials, had been in existence since 1988. The Centre also stated that it has developed a mailing list of over 5,000 addresses from countries around the world. In some cases, non-governmental organizations had taken the initiative to translate some of the Centre's information materials and had distributed them in local languages. UNDP and the United Nations Information Centres, as well as other United Nations offices in the field, particularly UNHCR, had also been cooperating and had agreed to receive and make such human rights materials available to individuals on request.

74. The latest report to the Comission on Human Rights on public information activities (E/CN.4/1992/22) included a section dealing with availability of human rights materials at the United Nations Information Centres, as a result of an inquiry by questionnaire carried out by the Department of Public Information. 14/ It also dealt with the Centre's cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other groups in the field.

75. Those plans have been previously described in detail in several documents 15/ and were endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 45/166 and by the Commission on Human Rights in resolution 1991/34.

76. The Department of Public Information stated that it continued to receive from the Centre for Human Rights authenticated local language versions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It then arranged production, mainly through the United Nations Information Centres and services. Copies were widely distributed locally. In recent years, some of the authenticated versions provided to the Department by the Centre, had been in an informal form, sometimes with hand-written corrections to the original text. Sometimes two different authenticated versions in the same language had been received, and versions had been distributed in which the preamble was missing. The Department noted that it would be beneficial to have a clearance and transmittal system that would facilitate its work in printing and distributing the local language versions, as a regular subprogramme of the Department's programme budget.

77. UNHCR had already inserted instruments (including several pieces of human rights legislation) into its own databases, REFLIT REFLEG, and looked forward to a close cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights, possibly in the form of a common database.

78. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that a number of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reported, in their periodic reports, that they had translated the Convention into local languages. The Division for the Advancement of Women had no information on whether that action had been reported to the Commission on Human Rights as well.

79. The majority of non-governmental organizations responding to questions on recommendation 10 stated that as far as they knew, nothing had been done by the Centre in that regard.

80. One non-governmental organization stated that on its own initiative, it had made arrangements with the Department of Public Information in 1990 to publish the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in one of the major indigenous languages in Canada, after trying for nearly a year to obtain assistance from the Centre. It had to do the translation, editing and preparation of camera-ready copy itself; it delivered the copy in July 1991 and had not received confirmation or printed copies as of September. It stated that the Centre had failed to assist it in any way whatsoever. It had offered the Department and the Centre its assistance in preparing translations of the Universal Declaration in all the major indigenous languages in use in North America (by about 1 million people) but received no confirmation of their interest. Another non-governmental organization felt that although the idea is a very important one, the recommendations became irrelevant if there was no efficient distribution. In response to that comment, the Centre stated that in the past four decades, responsibility for printing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the various local languages had rested with the Department of Public Information, not with the Centre for Human Rights. The Centre assists the Department in checking the languages concerned before publishing. The Department informed the Centre that it had been approached by the representative of the Four Directions Council in the summer of 1991 to reproduce the Declaration in Mi'kmaq, one of the major indigenous languages of Canada. With the assistance of the Mi'kmaq nation, which provided camera-ready copy of the translation approved by the Centre for Human Rights, the Department had arranged for the printing of the booklet in the fourth quarter of 1991. The Department welcomed such collaboration with non-governmental organizations in reproducing the Declaration in local language versions.

D. Subprogramme 4. Standard-setting, research and studies

Improvements in the procedures for the drafting of new instruments

Recommendation 11

81. Recommendation 11 dealt with procedures used in drafting all new standards and instruments by, inter alia, comparing standards in the drafts with those established previously. General Assembly resolution 45/166 of 18 December 1990, entitled "Human rights in the administration of justice", deals with, inter alia, the question of a draft model text for national legislation in the field of human rights. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolution 1991/34 of 5 March 1991, reiterated the request of the General Assembly and, in response to that request, the Secretary-General prepared a consolidated list of provisions of the various United Nations standards relating to human rights in the administration of justice (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/26).

82. The Centre stated that the procedures referred to in recommendation 11 were followed in drafting the following standards and instruments: draft declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; draft declaration on the right and responsibility of individuals, groups and organs of society to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms; draft declaration on freedom and non-discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country; draft declaration on the protection of all persons from enforced or involuntary disappearances; draft universal declaration of indigenous rights. The Centre went on to state that all points specified in the recommendation were taken into account at some stage of the drafting process, and that consultations had been held with specialized agencies such as the ILO, WHO, UNESCO and with other United Nations offices such as UNHCR and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs.

83. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that the recommended procedure would be followed in the elaboration of any new international instrument on violence against women, as mandated by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1991/18.

84. WHO stated that it was consulted in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers. It suggested that care should be taken that the procedure did not lead to longer texts being drafted, since there was much to be said in favour of texts, that non-lawyers could fully understand.

Recommendation 12

85. Recommendation 12 deals with the establishment of a human rights database.

86. The Centre for Human Rights stated that efforts had been made to create a human rights database, starting with establishing a human rights bibliography index, with the assistance of the Library at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Little progress had been made owing to, first, the completely outdated infrastructure for information processing and computer communication of the Office; secondly, the unavailability of funds to establish a database, which would require a computer system manager, his/her staff, computer equipment, applications, and computer operations; thirdly, the generally low level of proficiency of the staff at the Centre with regard to computer operations.

87. The Department of Public Information currently placed its press releases on human rights in three databases: an official database to which Governments and United Nations agencies had access; the International Computing Centre database in Geneva, available to Governments, United Nations agencies and organizations officially affiliated with the United Nations; and the UNISER (Information Services on the United Nations) database in Maryland to which there was commercial access by all interested persons or organizations. It stated that consideration could be given to expanding the latter two to include other Department products on human rights.

88. UNHCR fully agreed with the need to establish a United Nations human rights database (see recommendations 6 and 10 above) and had undertaken its own efforts in that field through several activities of the Centre for Documentation on Refugees (CDR) and the Division of International Protection. The UNHCR REFLIT database (references to refugee literature world wide) contained over 8,000 items. UNHCR stated that its legal databases contained the full texts of international and national legislation and summaries of leading case law. To stay compatible with what was being done in the human rights world, UNHCR had sought to adapt the HURIDOCS (Humanitarian Research and Information and Documentation Services) standard formats and had coordinated an international refugee documentation network and a pilot project on the use of electronic communication.

89. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that, in view of the close interrelatonship between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the Human Rights Programme, it would be useful, in order to enhance efficiency and facilitate reporting, to link the future United Nations human rights database with the United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN).

90. All responding non-governmental organizations stated that they had no information as to whether the recommendation had been implemented. One non-governmental organization felt that when the database was established, the possibility of charging access fees should be carefully considered since that could limit the access for individuals and private human rights organizations.

91. One non-governmental organization stated that not only must the work of the human rights treaty monitoring bodies in relation to reporting be

computerized but a database must be established to facilitate work in relation to all the Centre's mandates at their various stages. 16/

92. The implementation of this recommendation has repeatedly been sought by resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly (resolution 45/85 of 19 December 1990), the Economic and Social Council (decision 1990/226) and the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 1991/20 of 1 March 1991. (For further information, see recommendations 1 and 2 above.)

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE ON MANAGERIAL ISSUES

A. Improving programmatic coordination

Recommendation 13

93. Recommendation 13 dealt with the establishment of a task force to strengthen coordination.

94. The Centre stated that a task force with representatives of Secretariat entities and specialized agencies having human rights elements and/or aspects in their programmes had been in existence since 1988. Regular annual meetings took place focusing particularly on advisory services and technical assistance and public information - i.e., activities whereby joint projects and cooperation could be easily achieved. A summary of those meetings had been consistently available in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly on public information activities. The most recent consultation (1991) was summarized in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1992/22). It contained a summary of the deliberations of the latest inter-agency meeting reflecting various cooperative endeavours in the field of human rights between the Centre and other components of the United Nations system. However it did not mention a task force explicitly.

95. The Centre had organized coordination meetings with specialized agencies and United Nations organs. On 12 April 1989 a meeting had reviewed and discussed ongoing activities in the field of advisory services, technical assistance and information and education on human rights. The meeting identified a number of possibilities for cooperation and follow-up action. A second inter-agency meeting was convened on 12 March 1990 in Geneva. 17/

96. The Department of Public Information stated that it would be valuable for it to be included in a special task force aimed at strengthening coordination of Secretariat entities and specialized agencies in the field of human rights.

97. The ILO stated that the task force had not been set up, to its knowledge.

98. FAO stated that, instead of establishing new or ad hoc mechanisms, recourse should be taken, to the extent possible, to the existing ones.

99. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs strongly supported the recommendation to establish a task force as a regular coordination mechanism which would, inter alia, usefully complement and provide guidance to the existing focal points within the Centre and the Commission. The Centre also suggested that consideration should be given to a task force consisting of the chairpersons of relevant policy-making bodies.

100. WHO stated that it was ready to participate in a task force examining ways and means of strengthening coordination in the planning and implementation of activities of joint interest.

101. Responding non-governmental organizations did not seem to have any knowledge of a task force. One non-governmental organization stated that the only coordination meetings thus far had been convened by the ILO and were restricted to the issue of indigenous peoples.

Recommendation 14

102. Recommendation 14 dealt with coordination between the the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Centre for Human Rights. As part of the effort to strengthen coordination concerning the activities of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, a staff member of the Centre for Human Rights participated in the tenth session of the former (January 1991) and the Secretary of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women participated in the first session of the latter (October 1991).

103. The United Nations Office at Vienna stated that the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs continued to maintain close contacts with the Centre for Human Rights in all its activities related to human rights in the administration of justice. For that purpose, focal points had been created and were being further developed within both Centres to monitor the human rights aspects of the administration of justice within the various elements of United Nations programmes in that field, and the work of specialized agencies, regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status, and to provide, as appropriate, advice on coordination and other relevant issues.

104. The United Nations Office at Vienna also stated that collaboration between both programmes was being further strengthened with special emphasis on the follow-up to the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Havana, 1990). Representatives of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs regularly attend the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Rights or its Subcommission and interchange ideas with the Centre for Human Rights. However, there was currently no coordination between the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Centre for Human Rights on operational activities.

105. The Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) had attended the 1991 preparatory meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights.

106. One non-governmental organization stated that it was not aware of any coordination between the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Centre, other than exchange of documents.

B. Rationalization of meetings of human rights bodies

Recommendation 15

107. Recommendation 15 dealt with the rationalization of meetings of human rights bodies. A note by the Secretariat giving a calendar of conferences and meetings for 1992 and 1993, 18/ states that "the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields for 1992 and 1993 ... has been prepared in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions, in particular 40/243, 41/177, 41/213, 42/207 B and 45/264, and relevant decisions and resolutions of the Economic and Social Council".

C. Increasing the resources of the Centre for Human Rights

Recommendation 16

108. Recommendation 16 dealt with fund-raising to increase the resources of the Centre for Human Rights. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/145, the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture was included among the programmes at the 1990 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities. Pledges to the Fund were received from Chile, Greece, Liechtenstein and Tunisia. In resolution 46/110 the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Governments that had pledged a contribution to the Fund at the 1991 Pledging Conference and had requested the Secretary-General to continue to include the Voluntary Fund, on an annual basis, among the programmes for which funds are pledged at that Conference.

109. The Centre stated that the Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance would pursue funding through a variety of initiatives involving donor countries and funding appeals alone or jointly with agencies such as UNHCR and the ILO.

D. Planning for the period 1992-1997

Recommendation 17

110. Recommendation 17 dealt with planning for 1992-1997. The medium-term plan and the proposed biennium budget 1992-1993 reflect the recommendations of the in-depth evaluation.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

111. Many actions have been taken by the Centre for Human Rights which are related to the recommendations in the in-depth evaluation; in some instances they have been successful and in others they have faltered, partially owing to lack of resources.

112. The perception by the Centre for Human Rights of the degree of implementation seemed, in some cases, to be at variance with that of other United Nations entities and non-governmental organizations. The strengthening of activities related to communication and coordination appears, therefore, to be of importance at the present stage.

113. In its task of coordinating and increasing the information flow on human rights subjects, including the translation and dissemination of human rights instruments at the regional, national and international levels, the Centre for Human Rights has not yet achieved its full potential.

B. Recommendations

114. The Committee may wish to consider adopting the following recommendations:

Subprogramme 1. Implementation of international standards, instruments and procedures

115. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/111, high priority should be given to establishing a computerized database of relevant technical data and information furnished by States parties and to research activities in accordance with recommendations 1 and 2 of the in-depth evaluation (E/AC.51/1989/2).

116. For effectiveness and economy the Centre's databases should be made compatible with those of other relevant United Nations entities, particularly UNHCR.

117. Efforts should be made to inform non-governmental organizations and individuals that local offices of the Department of Public Information, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO, FAO and the ILO can be utilized to transmit human rights materials to the appropriate United Nations human rights bodies. Such transmission would be without comment.

Subprogramme 2. Elimination and prevention of discrimination, and protection of minorities and vulnerable groups

118. Follow-up activities should be strengthened by assigning a full-time staff to activities for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and engaging in a wider range of activities.

119. Communication and coordination with other United Nations entities, especially with UNDP and UNHCR, on activities under subprogramme 2 should continue to be maintained on a regular basis and, since some non-governmental organizations' perceptions of the Centre's efforts at cooperation do not seem to tally with the Centre's perception, it is recommended that communication on these activities with non-governmental organizations be enhanced.

Subprogramme 3. Publications, advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights

120. The Centre should continue to encourage Governments to develop programmes on human rights or with a human rights component, including human rights education.

121. The distribution of United Nations publications on human rights should be made more effective by strengthening information networks.

122. The translation of human rights publications into various languages, particularly local languages, should be expanded and non-governmental organizations' expertise in this area utilized more fully. The Secretariat should formalize and announce procedures for the review of translated versions of the various instruments, as proposed in recommendation 10 of the in-depth evaluation (E/AC.51/1989/2).

123. Production of audio-visual material on human rights should be undertaken on a larger scale.

124. The translation of major human rights instruments into local languages should be accelerated and distribution improved with more assistance of non-governmental organizations.

Subprogramme 4. Standard-setting, research and studies

125. The procedures envisaged in recommendation 11 of the in-depth evaluation (E/AC.51/1989/2) should continue to be implemented. Consultations with United Nations agencies should take place on a regular basis, and the involvement of non-governmental organizations in the drafting stages of new instruments should be encouraged.

126. Urgent efforts should be made to establish a human rights database.

127. The task force proposed in recommendation 13 of the in-depth evaluation (E/AC.51/1989/2) should be established.

128. A follow-up report on the implementation of the recommendations in the present report should be submitted to CPC in 1993.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/37/38), para. 362.

2/ See ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), paras. 308-314.

3/ E/AC.51/1989/2, para. 114.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), para. 314.

5/ A/45/636, annex.

6/ See also ibid., annex, paras. 64-69, and appendix; E/CN.4/1991/55.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/46/18), para. 14.

8/ E/CN.4/1990/39, annex; A/45/636, annex, para. 60.

9/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 and 2A (E/1991/22 and Add.1).

10/ For information on the problems associated with this recommendation, see E/1990/50; A/46/603, paras. 4-5.

11/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/40/Rev.1, annex I, para. 11. See also Subcommission resolution 1991/31, para. 8.

12/ See E/CN.4/1991/55, paras. 24-26; E/CN.4/1991/22, paras. 9-54.

13/ E/CN.4/1991/22, para. 92.

14/ E/CN.4/1992/22, paras. 55-74.

15/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/26; E/CN.4/1990/22.

16/ E/1991/NGO/3, p. 2.

17/ See A/44/660, paras. 42-92; A/45/590; E/CN.4/1991/55, paras. 19-20.

18/ E/1991/L.25, para. 1.